United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1948

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q. 571. Effective January 1, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

LIST OF APPROVED PACKING MATERIALS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR USE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 319.37–16 of the regulations supplemental to the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37–1 through 319.37–25, 13 F. R. 4267), the following administrative instructions are hereby issued to approve certain packing materials that may be employed in connection with any shipment of restricted plant materials, to prescribe instructions as to their use, and to indicate situations under which limited modifications may be made where conditions as to pest risk permit.

[1] Compiled by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

§ 319.37–16a *Administrative instructions; list of approved packing materials and instructions for their use.*—The following materials, when free from sand, soil, or earth unless otherwise noted, and when they have not been previously used as packing or otherwise with living plants, are approved as packing materials for use in connection with any shipment of restricted plant materials imported in accordance with Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 and supplementary regulations (7 CFR 319.37 through 319.37–25, 13 F. R. 4267):

Buckwheat hulls.
Charcoal (Inspection is difficult when this material is used. It should be used only where its particular qualities are especially desirable and other approved packing materials are unsuitable).
Coral sand from Bermuda, when free from surface soil, and certified as such by the Director of Agriculture of Bermuda.
Excelsior.
Exfoliated vermiculite.
Ground cork.
Ground peat.
Sawdust.
Shavings.
Sphagnum moss.
Vegetable fiber when free of pulp, including coconut fiber and Osmunda fiber, but excluding sugarcane fiber and cotton fiber.

In cases of emergency an inspector may approve for use for specific shipments packing materials other than those listed, after he has determined that such materials are free from sand, soil, or earth and that their use does not involve a risk of introducing plant pests. Should the inspector determine that any unlisted packing material accompanying a specific shipment of restricted plant material is objectionable, the shipment may be refused entry.

Regulations governing the entry of hay and straw-packing material are contained in this Department's Bureau of Animal Industry Order 371 (9 CFR 95.21 and 95.22). Such material is restricted entry from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. Any such material offered for entry without having met the conditions of Sec. 95.21 is required by Sec. 95.22 to be disinfected or burned. The provisions of this Bureau of Animal Industry Order are not applicable to hay or straw mats, jackets, or casings.

All restricted material from Europe and Canada must be free from willow withes. Such material, when not free from willow withes, will be refused entry until the withes are removed and destroyed. Such material, when accompanied by willow withes, may be held in customs custody for a period not exceeding 40 days, during which period the permittee or his agent, after making satisfactory arrangements, may remove and destroy the withes under the supervision of, and in a manner satisfactory to, an inspector, after which the shipment may be handled in the usual way.

(Secs. 1, 5, 7, 37 Stat. 315, 316, 317, as amended, 7 U. S. C. and Supp. 154, 159, 160; Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, 7 U. S. C. 141, 143.)

The authorization to use certain packing materials which is included in the present administrative instructions is being deleted therefrom due to the fact that it has been determined that the use of such materials involves pest risks. The public interest requires that this action be consummated at the earliest practicable date. The names of certain other packing materials have been added to those whose use is permitted by the present administrative instructions. It is of advantage to shippers that they be authorized as soon as possible to use the new materials. The amendment, insofar as such new materials is concerned, constitutes a relaxation of restrictions. Therefore, good cause is found for the issuance of these administrative instructions effective less than 30 days after the publication thereof.

These administrative instructions shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 365 (7 CFR 319.37–7a), and B. E. P. Q. 369 (7 CFR 319.37–7b). They shall be effective January 1, 1949, and shall remain in effect until modified or revoked.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of December 1948.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 21, 1948, 9:03 a. m.; 13 F. R. 8176.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

HEARING SET FOR DECEMBER 1 TO CONSIDER EXTENDING QUARANTINE ON WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE TO INCLUDE TENNESSEE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 20, 1948.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the Federal white-fringed beetle quarantine to include Tennessee will be held at the Patton Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., 10 a. m., December 1, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

Recent surveys disclosed a limited infestation of the white-fringed beetle in Shelby County, the southwesternmost county of Tennessee. This was the first time the presence of this pest has been determined in the State.

Surveys have also disclosed initial infestations or extensions of infestations already under State regulation in Clarke and Houston Counties, Ala.; Jackson County, Fla.; Crawford County, Ga.; East Baton Rouge and Washington Parishes, La.; Greene County, Miss.; and Jones and Lenoir Counties, N. C. Consideration is therefore being given to including these in the federally regulated area.

Some dispersion of the beetle has occurred in several partially regulated counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina. Extension of the regulated area in these counties is proposed.

The white-fringed beetle, of South American origin, attacks and causes serious injury to a number of our cultivated crops. Where it occurs in destructive abundance it is particularly injurious to alfalfa, corn, cotton, cowpeas, velvetbeans, vetch, potatoes, and pastures.

Persons interested in discussing any of these matters at the hearing are invited to be present or to be represented by attorney. Communications on the subject may also be addressed to the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., prior to the date of hearing.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING ON EXTENDING TO THE STATE OF TENNESSEE THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLES AND ON EXTENDING THE REGULATED AREAS IN CERTAIN OTHER STATES NOW UNDER SAID QUARANTINE

OCTOBER 19, 1948.

Notice is hereby given as required by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1946 ed. 161), and section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1946 ed. 1003 (a)) as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that white-fringed beetles (*Graphognathus* spp.), introduced insect pests destructive to agriculture and not heretofore known to be widely prevalent or generally distributed within the United States except in parts of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, have now been found to be present also in the State of Tennessee.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider amending Quarantine No. 72 on account of white-fringed beetles (7 CFR 301.72 *et seq.;* 13 F. R. 2811) to quarantine the State of Tennessee and to restrict or prohibit the movement from that State, or regulated portions thereof, into any other State, Territory or District, of any carriers of white-fringed beetles, including but not limited to the following articles:

Soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
Nursery stock.
Grass sod.
Plant crowns or roots for propagation.
Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.
Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.
True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.
Hay and straw.
Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
Seed cotton and cottonseed.
Scrap metal, junk, and cinders.

Consideration is also being given to extension of the presently regulated area designated in regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 72 on account of

white-fringed beetles (7 CFR 301.72–2; 13 F. R. 2811) to include parts of Clarke and Houston Counties in Alabama, Jackson County in Florida, Crawford County in Georgia, East Baton Rouge and Washington Parishes in Louisiana, Greene County in Mississippi, and Jones and Lenoir Counties in North Carolina, where initial or additional infestations of white-fringed beetles were discovered during the last season; and to include additional parts of counties which are now under regulation in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, where extensions of infestations of white-fringed beetles were found during the last season.

A public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the conference room, Patton Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., at 10 a. m., December 1, 1948, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine or quarantine extension may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may also submit written views, data, or arguments on these subjects by filing them with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before November 30, 1948.

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 22, 1948, 8:47 a. m.; 13 F. R. 6252.]

REDESIGNATION OF SECTION NUMBERS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PART 303—COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

PART 351—IMPORTATION OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS BY MAIL

REDESIGNATION OF SECTION NUMBERS

Sections 301.48d, 301.52–4d, 301.72c, 303.1–1, 303.1–2, 303.1–3, 303.1–4, 303.1–5, 303.1–6, and 351.10 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (13 F. R. 2252, 3177, 2767, 5140; and 7 CFR 351.10) are hereby redesignated respectively as sections 301.48a, 301.52–4a, 301.72a, 303.1, 303.2, 303.3, 303.4, 303.5, 303.6, and 351.7.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 2, 1948, 8:47 a. m.; 13 F. R. 7382.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 6.

OCTOBER 28, 1948.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

IMPORTATION OF HOPS INTO TASMANIA PROHIBITED

According to Proclamation No. 27P issued June 23, 1948, the importation into the State of Tasmania of hops (the commercial product of the hop plant (*Humulus lupulus* L.)) is prohibited from countries other than those known to be free from "Downy Mildew" (caused by the fungus *Pseudoperonospora humuli* (M. & T.) Wilson) and "Hops Mosaic" (caused by a virus).

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 437, Revised.

NOVEMBER 24, 1948.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Belgium has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It indicates also certain restrictions on the importation of seeds.

This circular supersedes B. E. P. Q. 437 and includes supplement No. 1, and the Royal Decree of January 28, 1946, on "Special Provisions for Trade in Seeds and Plants of All Kinds." It contains revisions of the former circular made by Belgian authorities furnished by the American Embassy in Brussels.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the quarantines and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative; the decrees, orders, etc., should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

BASIC LEGISLATION

(Royal Decree of March 26, 1936)

Section III, articles 7 to 10, inclusive, of this decree, prescribe that:

(1) The importation of horticultural plants, nursery stock, and other products designated by the Minister of Agriculture is prohibited when they are attacked by animals or plants (insects or plant diseases) harmful to the cultures of Belgium.

(2) The Minister may order the rejection of those products, or, in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, restrict their importation to certain customs ports of entry.

(3) In serious cases he may prohibit the entry of certain species or varieties of plants from designated countries, or he may, in lieu thereof, prescribe the production of certificates affirming that the products offered for importation proceed from cultures free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases, and that the shipments do not contain such insect pests and plant diseases. The control of such shipments may be effected at the frontier or on arrival.

(4) If products shipped to the interior of Belgium are found to be attacked by injurious pests and plant diseases, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to order their destruction at the expense of the importer without right of indemnity.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Horticultural plants, nursery stock, and other plant products attacked by insect pests or plant diseases harmful to the cultures of Belgium: Importation prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 26, 1936, Section III.)

Grapevines, rooted or unrooted cuttings, stocks, and dry or fresh shoots thereof: Importation and transit prohibited. (Phylloxera restrictions.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and shrubs, other than grapevines and parts thereof: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a phylloxera certificate issued by competent authority. (Phylloxera restrictions.)

Grapevines, cuttings and shoots thereof from nonphylloxerated districts: The Minister of Agriculture may grant permission to import under specified precautions. (Phylloxera restrictions.)

Fresh peaches, nectarines, plums, and apricots: Only admitted when found, on inspection, to be free from larvae of fruit flies (Trypetidae), the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.)

and the oriental fruit moth ((*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck). (Order of July 14, 1933.)

Fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots from France, Italy, and Spain: Must be accompanied by a certificate of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin, affirming that those products are deemed free from larvae of fruit flies of the family Trypetidae, as well as of the peach twig borer, the plum curculio, and the oriental fruit moth. (Order of Sept. 16, 1936.)

Fresh cherries from Germany, Spain, France, Hungary, and Italy, are to be inspected by the Belgian Phytopathological Service, and must be free from cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*).

Seeds of designated kinds: Must be tagged to show origin, purity, and germinability. (Royal Order of Aug. 23, 1935.)

Importation Unrestricted

Fresh fruits and vegetables, with the exception of those whose importation is prohibited or restricted by special quarantines: May be imported into Belgium without permit or certification.

RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHYLLOXERA CONVENTION OF BERNE

Ports of Entry for Ocean Shipments

The introduction into and transit through Belgium of *plants* and *shrubs* from nurseries, gardens, or greenhouses is authorized only through the customs ports of Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Zeebrugge (Bruges).

Shipper's Declaration and Phylloxera Certificate Required

The following conditions must be complied with:

1. Shipments are to be packed in the usual manner, but in such a way as to permit the necessary verification, unless, in the case of transit shipments, the containers are sealed by the customs officials of the country of origin.
2. Each shipment must be accompanied by:

A. A declaration, signed by the shipper;

B. A phylloxera certificate issued by an official expert.

A model of the required declaration and certificate follows:

Shipper's Declaration

I, the undersigned _____ declare:
(Name, business, residence)

A. That the living plants contained in _____
(Number and kind of containers)
marked _____, addressed to _____
(Mark and Number) (Name, business, residence of consignee)
_____, are entirely from my establishment:

B. That this shipment contains no grapevines.

C. State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots.

_____ 19 ____
(Place of departure)

_____
(Shipper's signature)

Phylloxera Certificate

The undersigned, _____ affirms:
(Name and official title)

A. That the above-described plants come from ground separated from any grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority;

B. That the ground itself contains no grapevines;

C. That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant;

D. That there has never been any infestation of phylloxera in that plot of ground or inclosure;

E. That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their extermination has been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of three years, insuring the complete destruction of insects and roots.

---------- 19 ----
(Place) (Date)

[OFFICIAL SEAL] ----------
(Signature and official title)

Importation and Transit of Grapevines

The importation into and transit through Belgium of grapevines, cuttings with or without roots, uprooted stocks, and dry or green shoots thereof, are prohibited.

However, the Minister of Agriculture may grant exceptions to this rule, but exclusively for the importation of grapevine plants, green cuttings, and shoots from districts known to be free from any infestation with phylloxera. Furthermore, they must be enclosed in wooden cases, securely closed with screws, but easy to open for inspection and to close, and they shall not be forwarded to the consignee unless they have been previously inspected and disinfected, including the packing, by an official expert.

The entry and transit of grapevine cuttings by mail are prohibited.

Importation of Table Grapes, Wine Grapes, and Grape Marc

The introduction of table grapes, wine grapes, and grape marc is authorized under the following conditions only:

1. Table grapes must be packed in well closed boxes, cases, or baskets, easy to inspect, and marked to indicate the character of the shipment.
2. Wine grapes must be pressed and shipped in hermetically closed casks of at least five hectoliter capacity, and cleaned to rid them of any particle of earth or of grapevine.
3. Grape marc must be packed in well closed cases or casks.

Shipments of any kind admitted for importation or transit must not contain fragments or leaves of grapevines.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

(Order of Mar. 28, 1928)

Potato Wart Disease

Article 1. The importation of potatoes into Belgium is authorized only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate (A) issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin, attesting that the tubers proceed from a region free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

To be regarded as proceeding from a wart-free region, the potatoes must have been grown in and shipped from a locality situated at least 20 kilometers from any land infected by wart disease.

However, tubers gathered in and shipped from a locality situated in a district not free from wart disease, but more than 500 meters from infected land, may be admitted if accompanied by a certificate (B) establishing, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, that the shipment was inspected by the said service and found free from wart disease.

Authorized Ports of Entry

Article 2. Importation by sea may be made through the following customs ports of entry; Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Lille, and Ostend.

Article 3. Shipments not accompanied by one of the certificates prescribed by article 1 will be rejected, unless as the result of an inspection by the Belgian special phytopathological service at the importer's expense, the shipments are found free from wart disease.

Article 4. Relates to penalties for infractions of the regulations.

MODEL CERTIFICATES

Form A

The undersigned, specially designated by the Government of (country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown at, and shipped from (place where grown), a district free (within a radius of at least 20 km.) of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.

Done at _____ on _____
(Date)

[OFFICIAL SEAL] _____
(Inspector's signature)

Form B

The undersigned, specially designated for that purpose by the Government of (name of country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown in and shipped from a district where no potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) exists within a radius of at least 500 meters.

The shipment was inspected by me and found free from *Synchytrium endobioticum.*

Done at _____ on _____
(Date)

[OFFICIAL SEAL] _____
(Inspector's signature)

Description of Shipment

Country of origin_____
Number and kind of containers_____
Marks_____
Name and address of shipper_____
Name and address of consignee_____
Place and date of embarkation_____

FRESH PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

(Ministerial Order of July 14, 1933)

ARTICLE 1. The importation of fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots into Belgium from any source or origin is authorized only when, as a result of an inspection by the special Belgium phytopathological service, at the expense of the importer, they are found free from the larvae or maggots of any fruit fly (Trypetidae), as well as of the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.), and the oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck).

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 2. Importation may be made only through the customs ports of Antwerp (2d, 3d, and 4th offices), Brussels (1st, 2d, and 3d offices), and Haren-Aviation, Liege, Erquelinnes (station), Elschen (station), *Montaleux* (Mouscron), *Mouscron* (station), *Quevy* (station), and *Montzen* (station).

Shipments found at the ports underscored to be infested by the pests named in article 1 will be refused entry; those found so infested at the other ports will be burned at the expense of the importer.

SAN JOSE SCALE

(Decree of June 11, 1947)

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Belgium of fresh fruits and living woody plants or parts thereof is authorized only if the shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin, attesting that the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) does not exist in the country or that the shipments have been examined by said service and found to be free from this insect.

The regulation does not apply to seeds nor to underground parts of vegetables.

ARTICLE 2. Provides for inspection of any shipment on arrival, when deemed advisable, by the Belgian phytopathological service.

ARTICLE 3. Importation of fresh fruits and living plants to be made through designated customs offices.

ARTICLE 4. Shipments arriving without certification to be held in customs for inspection by the phytopathological service made at the expense of the importer. Shipments will be turned back unless free from San Jose scale.

ARTICLES 5–9. Domestic regulations.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRADE IN SEEDS AND PLANTS OF ALL KINDS

(Decree of Aug. 23, 1935—Completed by Decree of Jan. 28, 1946)

IMPORTED SEEDS MUST BEAR DESCRIPTIVE TAG

ARTICLE 1. Packages of seeds and plants imported, held for sale, offered for sale, transported, sold or exchanged, must be provided with a tag indicating:

A. In every case:

1. The name and complete address of the seller or shipper. For registered seeds and potato plants, the producer's number is acceptable for the name and address of the seller.

2. Exact name (species and variety).

B. In addition, the following information:

1. For the seeds included in the list of norms published by the Minister: The minimum germination expressed in percent of the number of seeds or seed balls, and the minimum percentage of purity by weight, if the percentages are below the norms in force as published by the Minister.

2. For cereals: If the name of the variety is unknown, a statement to that effect. For seeds designated "original" or "select" the minimum percentage (by number) of seeds belonging to the designated variety or type, if the percentage is less than 99.5. The designation "original" must be accompanied by the name of the selecting station or the name of the selector.

3. For clover and alfalfa seeds: The country of production, if known.

4. For sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*): The percentage of pimpernel seeds (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) if the rate exceeds 5 percent of the weight.

5. For flax: The country of production or, if unknown, a statement to that effect.

6. For beets: The percentage of moisture, if it is above 15 percent. The percentage of germination is expressed in percent of seed balls and not in number of germs furnished by 100 seed balls.

7. For mixtures of grass seed, of grass and clovers, or clovers, for pasture: (Domestic labeling regulations.)

10. For other plants: The Minister is authorized to regulate the sale of other plants and especially to require information on the exact nature of grafted or budded stocks.

ARTICLE 2. Collective shipments of Seeds. The outer package will carry the statement "collective shipment of seeds." Each packet enclosed will carry the required statement as to contents.

ARTICLE 3. Sealing of Packages. Sealing is not required for packages weighing less than 3 kilograms (6.6 lbs.).

ARTICLE 4. Exemptions. (Domestic regulations.)

ARTICLE 5. Prohibitions.

A and B. (Domestic regulations.)

C. It is prohibited. to sell for cultivation:

1. Seeds containing a total of more than 3 percent by weight of the seeds of the following noxious weeds: *Bromus mollis* L., *Daucus carota* L., *Festuca sciuroides* Roth, *Holcus* L., *Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Sinapis arvensis* L., *S. alba* L., *Orobanche* L., *Rumex* L., *Plantago* L., *Raphanus raphanistrum* L., *Trifolium filiforme* L., *T. minus* Relhan, or other noxious weed designated by the Minister.

2. Adulterated seeds (sulfured, dyed, etc.), either pure or in mixtures.

3. Seeds containing more than 1 dodder seed to: 50 grams of white clover, alsike clover, trefoil, etc., 100 grams of red clover, crimson clover, alfalfa, lupine, Anthyllis, flax, and grass mixtures for pastures.

ARTICLE 6. Latitudes.

3 percent for purity not including noxious weeds listed in article 5 C, 1.

5 percent in germination.

ARTICLE 7. If the importation of certain seeds offers a serious danger to agriculture, the Minister is authorized to prohibit their importation, or according to his judgment, to subject their importation to such guaranties as he may deem proper.

TABLE OF NORMS

PURITY AND GERMINABILITY OF IMPORTED SEEDS

		Purity	Germinability
I. CEREALS			
Avena sativa L.	oats	94	90
Hordeum spp.	barley	95	95
Secale cereale L.	rye	95	93
Triticum spp.	wheat	96	93
Zea mays L.	corn, maize	93	90
Fagopyrum esculentum Moensch = *Polygonum fagopyrum.*	buckwheat	93	70
II. GRASSES			
Alopecurus prantensis L.	meadow foxtail	60	65
Anthoxanthum odoratum L.	sweet vernal grass	90	60
Agrostis spp.	bengrass	85	75
Arrhenatherum elatius L.	tall oatgrass	79	75
Cynosurus cristatus L.	crested dogtail	80	70
Dactylis glomerata L.	orchard grass	85	70
Festuca (pratensis) Elatior L.	meadow fescue	92	75
Festuca ovina L.	sheep fescue	80	75
Festuca rubra L.	red fescue	82	65
Holcus lanatus L.	velvet grass	72	70
Lolium perenne L.	perennial ryegrass	94	80
Lolium perenne var. *pacyi*	Pacey's ryegrass	94	80
Lolium (italicum) multiflorum Lam.	Italian ryegrass	94	80
Lolium multiflorum var. *westerwoldicum.*	Westerwold ryegrass	94	80
Phleum pratense L.	timothy	92	80
Poa pratensis L.	Kentucky bluegrass	80	70
Poa trivialis L.	rough bluegrass	83	75
Trisetum flavescens (L.) Beauv.	golden trisetum	67	60
III. LEGUMES			
Anthyllis vulneraria L.	sandclover	93	80
Vicia faba var *equina* L., = *Faba vulgaris.*	horsebean	95	90
Medicago sativa L.	alfalfa, lucerne	93	80
Medicago lupulina L.	yellow trefoil	93	80
Lotus corniculatus L.	birdsfoot trefoil	94	75
Onobrychis (sativa) viciaefolia Scop.	sainfoin	95	70
Ornithopus sativus Brot.	serradella	91	75
Pisum sativum var. *arvense* (L.) Poir.	field pea	94	90
Lupinus (alba) *skinneri* Lindl.	white lupine	94	80
Lupinus luteus L.	European yellow lupine	94	80
Lupinus varius L.	annual lupine	94	80
Trifolium hybridum L.	alsike clover	93	80
Trifolium pratense L.	red clover	92	85
Trifolium repens L.	white clover	90	90
Trifolium incarnatum L.	crimson clover	93	82
Vicia spp.	vetches	92	90

TABLE OF NORMS—Continued

PURITY AND GERMINABILITY OF IMPORTED SEEDS—Continued

IV. FODDER PLANTS

		Purity	Germinability
Beta vulgaris L.	common beet	94	75
Brassica oleracea acephala L.	kale	93	75
Brassica napus rapifera L.	rape	93	75
Brassica oleracea (*gongylodes* var. *caulo-rapa* L.)	kohlrabi	93	75
Brassica rapa rapifera L.	common turnip	93	75
Brassica (*sinapis*) *alba* Boiss.	white mustard	93	80
Spergula arvensis L.	spurry	92	80

V. INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Beta vulgaris saccharifera L.	sugarbeet	94	73
Brassica napus var. *oleifera* D. C.	rape	94	75
Cichorium intybus L.	chicory	87	70
Cannabis sativa L.	hemp	95	80
Linum usitatissimum L.	flax, linseed	94	90

VI. GARDEN PLANTS

Allium cepa L.	common onion	95	70
Allium porrum L.	leek	95	65
Anthriscus cerefolium Hoffm.	garden chervil	93	70
Apium graveolens L.	celery	94	70
Atriples hortensis L.	orach, sea purslane	90	25
Apium petroselinum. See *Petroselinum hortense* Hoffm.			
Beta vulgaris L.	common beet	94	70
Brassica oleracea L.	cabbage family	93	75
Brassica rapa L.	white turnip	93	75
Cichorium endivia L.	endive	80	65
Cichorium intybus L.	chicory	87	70
Cucumis sativus L.	cucumber	90	60
Cucumis sativus L.	pickling cucumber	95	75
Daucus carota L.	carrot	85	70
Lactuca sativa L.	lettuce	90	65
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.	tomato	94	65
Lepidium sativum L.	garden cress	93	75
Pastenaca sativa L.	parsnip	90	65
Petroselinum hortense Hoffm.	parsley	93	75
Phaseolus vulgaris L.	common or kidney bean.	95	85
Pisum sativum L.	pea, round	94	90
Pisum sativum L.	pea, wrinkled	94	75
Portulaca oleracea L.	purslane	90	75
Raphanus sativus L.	radish	87	75
Rumex acetosa L.	garden sorrel	94	75
Scandix cerefolium. See *Anthriscus cerefolium*			
Scorzonera hispanica L.	black salsify	94	70
Spinacea oleracea L.	spinach	95	75
Tetragonia expanse Thunb.	New Zealand spinach	95	40
Valerianella (*olitoria*) *locusta* (L.) Betcke.	corn salad, lamb's lettuce.	67	60

VII. TREES

Abies (*pectinata*) *picea* (D. C.) Lindl.	silver fir	85	30
Acer pseudo-platanus L.	sycamore maple	85	50
Alnus incana Willd.	speckled alder	60	30
Alnus glutinosa Gaertn.	European alder	60	25
Betula (*alba*) *pendula* Roth.	European white birch	30	25
Carpinus betulus L.	European hornbeam	96	45
Fagus sylvatica L.	European beech	96	50

TABLE OF NORMS—Continued

PURITY AND GERMINABILITY OF IMPORTED SEEDS—Continued

VII. TREES—Continued

		Purity	Germinability
Fraxinus excelsior L.	European ash	95	65
Larix (europaea) decidua (DC) Mill.	European larch	75	40
Larix leptolepsis Murr.	Japanese larch	75	45
Picea excelsa Link	Norway spruce	95	85
Pinus sylvestris L.	Scotch pine	95	80
Pinus (maritima) pinaster (Poir.) Ait.	cluster pine	95	50
Pinus montana Mill.	Swiss mountain pine	95	70
Pinus (austriaca) nigra Arnold	Austrian pine	95	85
Pinus strobus L.	white pine, Weymouth pine.	94	70
Pinus cembra L.	Swiss stone pine	97	70
Pinus (laricio) nigra Arnold	Austrian pine, Corsican pine.	95	70
Pseudotsuga (douglasi) taxifolia (Carr.) Brit.	Douglas fir	90	55
Quercus (pedunculata) robur (Ehrh.) L.	English oak	95	65
Quercus sessiliflora Salisb.	Durmast oak	95	65
Tilia spp.	lindens	90	60
Ulmus spp.	elms	60	35

B. E. P. Q. 574.
(Supersedes PQCA 303 and Supplement No. 1.)

NOVEMBER 24, 1948.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, THE NETHERLANDS

This revision of the circular P. Q. C. A. 303 is needed in order to present an up-to-date summary of the plant quarantine regulations of the Netherlands. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to the Netherlands.

The summary was prepared by Mr. Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a circular supplied by Mr. B. J. Hermans, Section Chief in the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands, from The Hague, October 14, 1948.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SUMMARY OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION INTO AND TRANSIT THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF

There are several acts and orders covering the importation of plants and parts thereof with a view to preventing the introduction of diseases and pests.

PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE

The act of December 6, 1883 (State Gazette No. 178) approves participation of the Netherlands in the International Convention concluded at Bern on November 3, 1881, for the control of phylloxera.

In pursuance of this agreement, all consignments of living plants with subterranean parts for importation into the Netherlands must be accompanied by a phylloxera certificate in the prescribed form. This certificate states that vine plants were not grown within a distance of at least 20 meters from the nursery whence the plants in the consignment originate.

For the importation of vine plants a special license issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture is required, in addition to an inspection by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

The importation of gooseberry plants and parts thereof and any objects used for packing of such material is prohibited. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to exempt from this prohibition consignments of new varieties and consignments of varieties for research purposes, provided:

(a) That importation takes place at ports or frontier posts appointed by the Minister;

(b) That the material is subjected to an inspection by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and is found to be free from infection by the American gooseberry mildew.

These requirements were laid down in the Act of the 23d September 1912 (State Gazette No. 304) as amended by the Act of the 9th July 1915 (State Gazette No. 325) and the Act of the 4th December 1920 (State Gazette No. 846).

BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES, OF FLOWERING PLANTS

According to the Act of the 24th May 1924 (State Gazette No. 262) as amended by the Act of the 28th July 1933 (State Gazette No. 402) for the prevention of the introduction of plant pests and diseases by imported bulbs, corms, and rhizomes of flowering plants, the importation into or the transport through the Netherlands of the items mentioned from any country is prohibited unless the containers bear a conspicuous and clear indication of their contents, and unless the consignment has been inspected by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and found free from injurious plant pests and diseases. In cases of infection found at the time of inspection, contents of the consignment are ordered to be subjected to a prescribed remedial treatment within a specified period. If a treatment to remove the infection is considered impossible, or if the prescribed treatment has not been carried out to the satisfaction of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands, the material will be destroyed or returned to sender at the expense of the consignee.

The Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands must be notified as soon as possible of the intention to import into or transport through the Netherlands any consignment of the above-mentioned material, and the port or station of entry, as well as the presumable date of entry, must be stated.

The Customs authorities will refuse entry without previous consent of the Plant Pathological Service.

Transit through the Netherlands of bulbs, corms, rhizomes of flowering plants is not affected by the foregoing requirements provided the material is well packed and the transit takes place without opening the containers, either by means of direct transport through the country, or after an official seal has been attached to the packing.

POTATOES

According to the decree of the 13th December 1935 No. 14670 Division IIa, Directorate of Agriculture (State Gazette No. 244) the Minister of Agriculture has directed that importation into and transit through the Netherlands of potatoes originating from Great Britain, Germany, and Poland is authorized if in compliance with the following requirements:

1. The containers must be conspicuously and clearly marked with an indication of their contents.

2. The consignment must be accompanied by an official statement of a competent authority of the country of origin stating:

(a) That within a distance of 500 meters of the place where the potatoes were grown potato wart disease caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb) Percival did not occur at any time.

(b) That the potatoes in the consignment are free from wart disease.

(c) The quantity and kind of potatoes.

(d) The nature of the packing and marks thereon.

3. The consignment must have been inspected by the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and found free from wart disease.

The foregoing does not apply to consignments of potatoes (a) of other origin but transported through Great Britain, Germany, and Poland provided transit took place without reloading in these countries; (b) if to the satisfaction of the Customs or Plant Pathological Service sufficient proof is available that the potatoes are of sources outside the three countries mentioned; (c) which are destined for export from the Netherlands without reloading and transport in the original vehicle, or which are reloaded under supervision of the Customs or Plant Pathological Service into a vehicle in which they are directly re-exported. (The import and transit restrictions on potatoes as presented in P. Q. C. A. 303, Supplement No. 1, February 19, 1934, are not now in force.)

CHERRIES

According to the Act of the 6th December 1928 (State Gazette No. 439) for the control of the cherry fruit fly, the importation into and transit through the Netherlands of cherries from sources to be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture is prohibited unless consignments are accompanied by statements issued by the competent pathological authorities in the country of origin, declaring that the cherries in the consignment are not affected by the cherry fruit fly and originate from a district where that pest does not exist.

WOODY PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF

Provisions are being drafted in order to prevent the introduction of the San José Scale.

GENERAL

Amendments to the Diseases of Plants Act are at present being made with a view to authorizing the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands to generally intervene immediately in cases of imports which would lead to the introduction of injurious insects or plant diseases unknown or existing to a minor extent in the Netherlands.

At present, unless subject to specific legislation, the importation of any plants and parts thereof in general is controlled by license. This enables the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands to check consignments on entry and give the necessary advice for destruction or treatment in cases of possible introduction of injurious insects and pests.

B. E. P. Q. 363, Supplement No. 2.

November 19, 1948.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIALS

(Administrative Order No. 2 as amended)

Under authority of Act No. 3027 of the Republic of the Philippines, entitled "An Act to Protect the Agricultural Industries of the Philippine Islands from Injurious Plant Pests and Diseases existing in Foreign Countries, etc.," which authority is now vested in the Director of Plant Industry and the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources by virtue of Act No. 3639, regulations governing the importation and exportation of plant materials have been issued. The regulations were drawn up by the Director, January 2, 1948 and approved by the Secretary on January 24, 1948, to be effective on that date, as Administrative Order No. 2, which was amended April 29, 1948, in reference to the schedule of fees.

This Administrative Order is almost identical with No. 10 approved April 25, 1932, which appears on pages 2–6 of B. E. P. Q. 363 issued May 1, 1934.

In article 2 read Director of Plant Industry instead of "Director of Agriculture".

In article 15 "Authorized Ports of Entry" add the following three ports: Aparri, Jose Panganiban and Tacloban.

B. E. P. Q. 363 may be considered a valid summary of the current plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of the Philippines when the above changes have been made.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 413, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

OCTOBER 28, 1948.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF SAN JOSÉ SCALE

(The Order of June 5, 1937, pp. 7-9, B. E. P. Q. 413 has been superseded)

Decree of June 1, 1948 by the Federal Council at Berne, Switzerland to combat the San José scale, with instructions issued by the Division of Agriculture concerning the campaign against that insect dated April 30, 1946, which remain in force until a new set of instructions is issued.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

The provisions of the present decree apply to fresh fruits and woody plants which the Division of Agriculture of the Federal Department of Public Economy designates as costs of the San José scale (*Quadraspidiotus=Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), but do not pertain to shipments in transit neither unloaded nor stored in Switzerland.

ARTICLES 2–13

The above articles present the organization authorized to control the San José scale on the basis of the latest discoveries of science. Importations of fruits and plants are subject to inspection on arrival with disposition depending on the findings. The Division of Agriculture has authority to order disinfection.

ARTICLE 14

Every shipment of fruits or plants must be accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin.

The certificate is to be a declaration by a recognized official plant protection service of the country of origin. A collective certificate may be issued for fruits or plants from several producers in the same community. The certificate must be written in French, German or Italian, or translated into one of these languages. If circumstances justify it, the Division of Agriculture can set up more stringent conditions or renounce the certificate.

ARTICLE 15

Under reservation of the provisions of article 17, scale-free fruit may be released for importation without disinfection.

ARTICLE 16

1. Plants, on which the presence of the insect might not be discovered at the time by the control, are not to be admitted to importation until after disinfection.

2. The Division of Agriculture can however dispense with disinfection:

(a) for certain species of plants;

(b) for a limited time, plants from designated countries;

(c) for cut flowers and parts of plants which are intended for decoration or similar purposes.

3. The restrictions of article 17 remain.

ARTICLE 17

1. The following are prohibited from importation:
(a) Infected fruit;
(b) Infested plants or those coming from cultures which are not officially recognized as exempt from the insect;
(c) Plants coming from infested districts or countries against which the Division of Agriculture has declared an embargo for the time being;
(d) Shipments not accompanied by the certificate mentioned in article 14, or for which the certificate is incomplete in essential points or obviously incorrect;
(e) Shipments requiring disinfection presented at customhouses not equipped for disinfection;
(f) Shipments which the disinfection establishment refuses to treat.
The remaining articles of the decree refer to customs charges, exportation of fruits and plants, interior measures including those of the cantons, penalties, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 1

Division of Agriculture on the campaign against the San José scale (*Quadraspidiotus=Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) April 30, 1946.

ARTICLE 1

Shipments of the following fruits must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates and are inspected at the Swiss frontier: apples, pears, quinces, medlars, kakis, prunes, cherries, peaches, nectarines, green almonds, raisin grapes, black currant, red and white currants, raspberries and mulberries.

ARTICLE 2

The following plants must be certified and inspected as are the above fruit: trees, shrubs, plants, cuttings, grafts, layers, etc.

ARTICLE 3

1. The official certificate must contain the following information:
(a) Name and address of the consignor.
(b) For plants: place of planting as well as name and address of grower.
(c) Exact description of the material (species, variety), number of the railway car or the package in a manner to make it possible to identify the shipment.
(d) Address of the consignee and the frontier railway station.
(e) Declaration affirming the absence of San José' scale.
(f) For plants: a declaration certifying their origin from an uninfested planting and, that up to the time of shipment the insect had not been discovered within a radius of 20 kilometers around the planting.
(g) Place and date of making out the permit with the seal and signature of the authority which issued it.
(h) Endorsement by official phytopathological service which confirms the correctness of the information and affixes its seal and signature.
2. If the certificate is shown to be without value, the shipments from the country at fault will be considered infested and rejected.

ARTICLE 4

1. At least a 5 percent sample is taken by the phytosanitary control at the frontier.
2. Infested shipments, or those not accompanied by certificates, or those which probably would not stand disinfection, will be rejected.
3. Exceptionally and on demand of the importer, shipments of infested fruits, or those not accompanied by certificates may be permitted entry by the controller, on the express condition that the merchandise be disinfected and utilized industrially. The contigent losses are charged to the importer.
4. Plants free from San José' scale and coming from countries officially recognized as not infested are permitted entry, as well as those which follow:
(a) Without disinfection, plants rarely subject to infestation by San José scale, such as grapevines and American vineyard props; however, these two items are prohibited by phylloxera restrictions. Palms, *Hydrangea hortensis*, rhododendrons, azaleas, heath, and laurel.

(b) After disinfection, the following list of plants: Pome, stone and berry fruits, including all trees, shrubs, and seedlings, as well as parts of such plants (grafts, cuttings, layers, etc.).

Forest and ornamental trees, including all deciduous leafy trees, shrubs, and plants, with improved varieties of Hydrangia and Azalea.

ARTICLE 7

In general, importations by air of fruits and plants subject to disinfection are prohibited.

Subsequent instructions are concerned with quarantine of plants after importation, ports of entry, fees for inspection and disinfection, etc.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1948, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violation of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *Casimiro Garza Alanis*, alien, for transporting from Mexico to a point near Rio Grande City, Tex., 10 citrus trees prohibited entry into this country, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to 40 days in prison, and to 2 years in the penitentiary, the latter sentence being suspended for 5 years. After serving the 40-day sentence he was deported from the United States.

QUARANTINE AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Salvador Bonillas	Nogales, Ariz	98 peaches and 38 quince	$5.00
Paul Greenwood	Brownsville, Tex	4 oranges	1.00
Thomas Filton	do	6 oranges and 1 pomegranate	1.00
Marcos Rodriguez	do	1 orange and 1 pear	1.00
Andres Flores	do	2 oranges	1.00
Antonio Rameriz	do	6 guavas	1.00
O. Figuero	do	3 grapefruit and 1 orange	.50
Robert G. Spear	do	1 orange	1.00
Abelardo Torres	do	do	1.00
Raul Gomez	Eagle Pass, Tex	3 avocados and 2 quince	1.00
Maria Gonzales	do	1 sugarcane node	1.00
Lorenza Flores de Zapata	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Micaela Garcia de Moreno	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Odelia Rodriguez de Segura	do	1 sweet potato	1.00
Miss Ernestina Sauceda	do	1 apple and 1 orange	1.00
Josepha E. Ramirez	do	1 orange	1.00
Felix Duenes	do	6 avocados and 1 orange	2.00
Maria Garza Rivas	do	2 plants	1.00
Dolores C. Arcos	do	8 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Isabel Vargas	do	1 orange	1.00
Frank Garcia	do	do	1.00
Josephine Ibarra	do	do	1.00
Frank Rodriguez	do	2 apples	1.00
Jose Angel Torres	do	1 apple	1.00
Esidra Baeza de Hernandez	El Paso, Tex	8 pomegranates	1.00
Maria Gomez	do	2 apples	1.00
Jose Cotera	do	12 apples	1.00
Valenzuela G. Aguirre	do	16 apples	1.00
Tomas G. Resendez	do	4 plums	1.00
Ramona Ontiveros	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Guadalupe Guerrero	do	2 apples	1.00
Eduardo Tovar	do	1 avocado seed	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Maria Lujan V'da de B	El Paso, Tex	4 guavas	$1.00
Mike K. Lorrens	do	1 cherimoya	1.00
Victor Flores	do	7 apples	1.00
Renaldo Riadon	do	12 avocados with seed	2.00
Concepcion Olimpia	do	1 live plant	1.00
Israel Garcia	do	38 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Margarito Aguilar	do	4 apples	1.00
Angelina Salinas Botella	Hidalgo, Tex	6 plants	1.00
Manuel Molina	do	3 plants	1.00
Will Elliot	do	2 guavas	1.00
Felicitas Chapa	do	1 guava	1.00
Santiago Limas Sanchez	do	do	1.00
Jose Arizo	do	2 avocados	1.00
Felicitas Lopez	do	7 plants	1.00
Trinidad Torres Gonzalez	do	4 guavas	1.00
John Laurson	do	do	1.00
Evangelina Guzman	do	3 plants	1.00
Eusebio Villearreal Gutierrez	do	2 plants	2.00
G. Mapelli	do	2 grapefruit	1.00
A. W. Miller	do	1 apple and 3 grapefruit	1.00
Natalio Estrella	do	2 oranges and 4 plants	1.00
Alexandrio Estrella	do	4 plants	1.00
Jamisina-Williamson	do	3 oranges	1.00
Jesus Valdez	do	7 oranges	1.00
E. L. Putnam	do	1 orange	1.00
Consuelo Cruz	do	60 plants	1.00
M. L. Velde	do	1 apple	1.00
Jesus Rodriguez Sanchez	do	3 plants	1.00
Elodia Garcia	do	4 plants	1.00
Juana Granadas	do	13 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Maria Duenas	do	1 tangerine	1.00
Josefa Garcia	do	1 plant	1.00
Andres Astarza	Laredo, Tex	do	1.00
Maria de Jesus de Belonzo	do	53 guavas, 12 sweet limes, 8 oranges, 13 loquats, and 2 sugarcane nodes.	3.00
Virginia Martinez de Cruz	do	3 bulbs, 2 guavas, and 3 plants	1.00
Clara Dorado Carrillo	do	6 plants and 3 apples	1.00
Emma Knorbin	do	3 bulbs	1.00
Porferio Lozano	do	6 avocado seeds	1.00
Diega Lopez de Garcia	do	4 plants	1.00
Dominga Torgalez	do	13 plants	2.00
Ramona Cavazos Torgalez	do	8 plants	1.00
Miguel Gallegos	do	10 oranges and 1 guava	1.00
Nicacio Corvado	do	3 plants	1.00
Delfina Ramon	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. Paul Blumenthal	do	3 apples	1.00
Miguel Chongsoho	do	4 plums	1.00
Jose Falcon, Jr	do	20 plant cuttings, 2 oranges, and 26 sugarcane nodes.	4.30
David Antin	do	123 oranges	4.00
Maria Torres	do	7 plant cuttings	1.00
Alicia Hinojosa Dennis	do	7 guavas and 1 avocado	1.00
Harman Vallejo	do	5 rose plants, 8 miscellaneous plants, and 138 sugarcane nodes.	8.00
Mariana S. de Garcia	do	2 guavas	1.00
Andrea Rendon de Serrato	do	2 plants and ¼ pound tree seed	2.00
Santos Trevino	do	1 plant	1.00
Bardoninian Martinez	do	5 plants and ½ pound tree seed	2.00
Juana Castano Gomez	do	3 plants	1.00
Matilde Garcia Escamilla	do	12 plants and ¼ pound miscellaneous seed.	3.00
Leopoldo Aguilar	do	1 orange	1.00
Inez Behcomo	do	5 cuttings	1.00
Abraham Gonzalez y Ruiz	do	6 avocados	1.00
Maria Gonzalez	do	13 plants	1.00
Luciano de la Rosa	do	11 avocados with seed	2.00
Jose Vega	do	27 oranges	1.00
Cleto Rodriguez	do	10 plants	1.00
Louis R. Potter	do	42 oranges	3.50

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Domestic Plant Quarantines

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective December 26, 1944, as amended effective February 1, 1946: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 26, 1944, as amended effective February 1, 1946, the movement into any of the protected States—namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State—of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or any of its horticultural varieties, or any other species, varieties, or hybrids of *Berberis* or *Mahonia*, known to be sufficiently susceptible to infection by the black stem rust to involve danger of spread of the disease. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergi*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* when shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective August 30, 1948, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective April 30, 1948: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective June 11, 1948: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended

effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946: Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other State, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected States and portions thereof, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective May 26, 1948: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 24, 1948, prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoidea*, and *Toddalioideae*, of the botanical family *Rutaceae;* cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptor hynchus mangiferea* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Hawaiian citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 75, effective September 15, 1947: Prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, including that portion of the valley in the State of Sonora lying between San Louis Mesa and the Colorado River, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, comprising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 15, 1947: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobstears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective October 25, 1947: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Ruteceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Phillippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, Mozambique, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B": *Provided*, that seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber, consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective January 1, 1949: Forbids the importation into the United States from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. Restricts the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding

plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations.

Permits are required for importations of all restricted plant material, except such material, other than Aglaonema, imported for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, or seeds of field crops, vegetables, and annual, biennial and perennial flowers which are essentially herbaceous in character, except seeds of Lathyrus, Vicia, and okra. This "nonpermit" material, however, is subject to inspection and certain other conditions.

Bulbs imported under permit are subject to inspection and must comply with other requirements of the regulations.

All imported plant material is subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, except as noted in the regulations. Treatment of most classes of material is another condition of entry. Entry will be refused to plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States when no adequate treatment is available.

All restricted plant material must be free from sand, soil, or earth, with certain limited exceptions. Shipments not so freed may be refused entry.

Size-age limitations for all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported are prescribed.

Types of plant material that may be imported from designated countries subject to growing under postentry quarantine conditions are also listed.

The quarantine and regulations should be consulted for specific details.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 15, 1947, and October 1, 1948, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective April 7, 1948, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Depart-

ment but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective October 31, 1947: Forbids the importation from Europe, Canada, and other foreign areas north of the United States, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Cut flowers.—Quarantine No. 74, effective August 1, 1947: Restricts the entry of cut flowers into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944. restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective December 11, 1937, July 1, 1938, and February 2, 1945, restrict importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, were promulgated under the Act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Cong.), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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